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THE TRIBUNE, New-York. BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. INGTOS-1,823 F-st. | LONDON-26 Bedford-st., Strand.

## New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 14.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN-The steamer Proteus which went to the relief of Lieutenant Greely's party in the Artic regions was crushed by the ice on July 23; the members of the party succeeded in making a safe retreat to Upernavik whence they were taken to St. John's, N. F., by the steamer Yantic The disturbances in Croatia are increasing; several rioters have been shot. There are good prospects of a peaceful settlement of the Tonquin question. - The Martin Luther celebration in Wittenberg attracted crowds of people, \_\_\_\_ Admiral Sir Richard Collinson and Dutton Cook are dead.

DOMESTIC.-Leon Abbett was nominated for Gov ernor by the New-Jersey Democratic State Convention at Trenton yesterday. === The steamer Newport, of this port, was towed into Tybee Roads, Georgia, in a disabled condition. = Delegates were elected to the Republican and the Democratic State Conventions. === Dr. Moses T. White, of Yale College, testified in the Rose Clark inquest. The American Pomological Society's exhibit tion was continued at Philadelphia. === "All cricketers were defeated by " All New-York " Philadelphia," at Philadelphia, by eight runs. Princeton College was opened.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The Italian steamship Independente went ashore on the south side of Long Island yesterday; all on board were saved. = Henry E. Abbey, Andrew D. White and Robert Collyer arrived from Europe. == coroner's jury in the Riverdale disaster censured Engineer Taulman and Inspector Cauldwell. = A grandson of John C. Calbonn testified before the Blair Committee. ==== It was found that the man who murdered James Langdon in 1875 is in the Kings Coun-Penitentiary. \_\_\_\_ Delegates to the Republican State Convention were elect-Brooklyn. == Dan - K., Aranza, ed in Miss Woodford, Apollo, Weasel and Disturbance won the Sheepshead Bay races. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 85 cents. == Stocks were dull, but higher, and closed at about the best figures.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy or fair weather, with slightly warmer temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 70°; lowest, 60°; average, 6678°.

Some interesting and important evidence, the result of microscopic examination, . was given in the Stratford inquest yesterday. No arrests have been made, but suspicion concerning a person who has long been associated with the murdered woman has grown stronger. Meanwhile the impression is becoming confirmed that the pretended clew followed by a notorious private detective from this city was suggested for the most contemptible of motives.

In the particulars of the Arctic disaster which we print to-day there is one bit of news ering, if true. According to the reports of the natives the Greely party, with the exception of a single member, were in good health and spirits last winter. This report comes, it is true, through several hands, but may have some foundation in fact. The visit of the natives to the station north of Port York also suggests that in case of failure to relieve them the party would be able to escape by sledges to some of the northern settlements.

Irving Hall is willing to harmonize. And Nelson Ji Waterbury is willing to lie down with John Kelly. This, doubtless, is the sort of Harmony which ex-Coroner Woltman said Tammany Hall was determined to have "if it had to enforce it." There is not much assurance in the union of Kelly and Waterbury that Harmony will be perpetual. On the contrary, it is much more likely that, as Sheriff Davidson suggests, frying Hall will go to Buffalo in a special car of its own, and that Tammany will return in the same exclusive manner to hold an isolated convention of its

The great cricket match at Philadelphia, between that city and New-York, ended yesterday with a victory for the former. New-York was not far behind, but it was beaten. An other thing that the Philadelphians may be proud of was the biennial meeting of the American Pomological Society, which has been holding its sessions in the City of Brotherly Love. One of the finest exhibits was the display of flowers and ornamental plants by the local horticultural society which seems to have been far shead of anything New-York has ever done in

So far as at present heard from, the burricane from the West Indies which has been passing northward along the coast, has not

no doubt largely due to the fact that vessels about to sail had timely warning of its ap-One or two steamships are missing, preach. but will probably soon be heard from, and a few vessels have been driven ashore, the nearest mishap of this kind being at Freeport, L. I., where the Italian steamship Independente ran ashore yesterday morning in a fog and high sea, and was promptly abandoned by her crew without loss of life. The exemption from serious disasters during the late gale must clearly be set down to the credit of the Signal Service Bereau.

It has always been set down to the credit of New-Jersey that her Governors have been men of recognized and unquestioned integrity. In other particulars her State politics and politicians have been crooked enough, but for many years neither party has dared to present to the people a candidate for Governor whose reputation was not free from every taint and suspicion. The man nominated by the Democrats in Trenton yesterday is an expert politician-an able, bold, aggressive man. But it cannot be denied that he falls below the New-Jersey standard. He should not be judged unheard. But until he answers charges which have rested against him long enough to be generally known and commented on by the press of his State, he bears a clouded reputation. The Republicans of New-Jersey should not fail to give the people of that State an opportunity to vote for a clean man like F. A. Potts, Barker Gummere, Colonel Toffey or John Hill.

The handicaps at Sheepshead Bay yesterday from which much was expected, proved to be utter failures. Races of that sort result in that way much more frequently in this country than in England. Americans have yet a great deal to learn from the English in turf matters. An admirable feature of the handicap system abroad is the provision raising all the weights, if a certain minimum for the top weight is not reached in the acceptances. And on the other side of the Atlantic as a rule handicappers study the capacity of race-horses too carefully to admit the best filly of the year to an important 2 handicap at a weight below her regular weight for age. The American turf has become sufficiently strong and prosperous to adopt the English standard in racing, to abandon the vicious light-weight handicaps, to lessen the number of mischievous selling races, and to violate the gambling laws on a less extensive and indiscriminate scale. It is not altogether gratifying to see an organization like the Coney Island Jockey Club, whose membership includes many wellknown citizens, deriving so large a part of its revenues from the sale of gambling privileges in defiance of the laws of the State.

ANOTHER ARCTIC CATASTROPHE. The loss of the Proteus adds another to the long list of Arctic disasters. This vessel was chartered by General Hazen, of the Signal Service, to convey a relief expedition to Discovery Bay, Lady Franklin Sound, where the northernmost of the twelve international stations was established in 1881 for scientific observation. She left St. John's on June 29, accompanied by the United States man-of-war Yantic, and after stopping at Disco, Greenland, for Esquimau dogs for sledges, proceeded to Smith Sound. She was to push on to Discovery Harbor, if the ice barrier stretching across from Cape Hawkes to Cape Inglefield should permit, and take off the colonists; but if the passage of the upper waters of Smith Sound should be impracticable, a house was to be erected at Life Boat Cove and a small party was to be stationed there to look out for Lieutenant Greely, and if possible to reach him by sledges. The Yantic was to go as far as Cape Sabine and remain at the mouth of Smith Sound as late as possible in order to co-operate with the relief ship in establishing the winter quarters in the locality indicated by Lieutenant Greely in his last letters. The special dispatches which we have received from a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE accompanying the relief expedition show that the cas censhed in the ice near Cape Sabine on the night of July 23. The catastrophe was sudden, like that which overwhelmed Leigh Smith's Eira in Franz Josef Land two years ago. The ship was nipped between two ice floes and sank rapidly. There was barely time to secure previsions and clothing for the use of the shipwrecked crew in retreating across Smith Sound to Life Boat Cove. A single caché of provisions and clothing was erected on the mainland in the line of Greely's retreat.

The crew of the Proteus and the officers and men of the relief expedition do not appear to have halted long at the proposed winter headquarters. Apparently the house had not been constructed and no stores for the winter had been landed on the way up Smith Sound. Those who had gone out to rescue Lieutenant Greely and his men were themselves sorely in need of assistance. They could do nothing but scan the horizon for the Yantic and make their way southward along the coast. THE TRIB-UNE's correspondent gives a graphic account of their voyage in their boats to Cape York, and thence to Upernavik, where they arrived on August 24, a month and a day after the Proteus had gone down. The Yantic, of which they had not caught a glimpse during the interval, took them on board on September 2 and conveyed them to St. John's. The relief ex pedition has therefore ended most disastrously. The Proteus has been lost, Lieutenant Garlington and his companions have had a most agonizing experience, and Lieutenant Greely and the Arctic observers have been left to their fate. They will retreat from Discovery Bay as soon as it is apparent that their rescue is no longer to be expected; and if they succeed in reaching Life Boat Cove they will not find anybody awaiting them in winter quarters. They will be dependent upon their own resources and their fate will be a source of terrible auxiety to their friends during a twelvementh to

There are several points in connection with the management of the ill-fated expedition which will require critical attention and official investigation. The vessel which went down was a steam-sealer built expressly for Arctic service and selected with good judgment by General Hazen. No fault is to be found with the ship or with her model, and she was commanded by Captain Pike, one of the most experienced Arctic navigators. The loss of the vessel will probably prove to have been one of those catastrophes which can neither be foreseen nor avoided in high latitudes. What seems inexplicable is the lack of co-operation between the Proteus and Yantic. The disaster occurred early in the season, and if the second ship had been close at hand or at some rendezvous agreed upon in advance, there would still have been time to establish the winter station in the locality designated by Lieutenant Greely. Judgment on this point and on other matters must be reserved until the official reports are received and all the details are known. It is to be hoped that there have been no bickerings between the army and naval officers, and that Lieutenant Garlington and the officers of the Yantic did not venture

Greely and his men without having a clear understanding as to what was to be done by either ship.

The fate of Lieutenant Greely and his wenty-two associates becomes now a matter of National concern. These hardy observers who have been serving the ends of science on the bleak headlands opposite Captain Hall's grave will have a journey of more than two hundred miles before them in making their retreat to Cape Sabine and Life Boat Cove. They will meet with four provision depots on the way, but when they reach their destination they will find themselves deprived of the assistance so confidently expected. During the winter they will have to depend upon their own resources and the stores left by the Neptune a year ago; and unless they make a forced march to Upernavik across the ice early in the spring they cannot be rescued before next July. Whether they can survive their perilous journey to the lower waters of Smith Sound and the hardships of another winter is a matter of painful uncertainty.

THE FACT ABOUT NEW-YORK.

It is common to hear men say "The Demoerats may be united in New-York this year, 'and if they are they will win." The remark betrays a lamentable ignorance of the State. New-York'is a State of political surprises to those who do not understand its constituent elements. Bargains and combinations have much to do with results in unimportant elections and are generally thought to be far more effective than they really are. The "stay-at-home" vote, which mounted to 200,000 last year, generally has more influence upon the result than all the tricks and bargains of all the politicians. Fraud turned the scale in 1868, but the machinery and methods of that time can no longer be employed. The "bottom fact" is that the State has a Republican majority when the full vote is polled. The largest vote ever cast in this State was in 1880, when 1,103,955 votes were polled for Presidential electors, and General Garfield had a plurality of 21,000, with the largest vote ever cast for any candidate of either party. The people who assert that General Hancock was stabbed by Mr. Tilden, or that he was beaten by Tammany, have not been able to produce any evidence of their assertions, because they have studiously ignored the fact that the vote for General Garfield was overwhelmingly large, not in some places only, but all over the State.

In 1868, fraudulent votes and returns made the small majority for Seymour. In 1872, the full vote should have been 900,000, but the vote cast was 62,000 less, and, in spite of the loss of a body of Liberals which even at a later day appeared to number over 50,000, the Republican vote increased to 440,000. In 1876, a part of these same Liberals were captured by Mr. Tilden's cry of reform and his personal strength, and yet the vote for President Hayes was 489,207. Had all Republican votes been united then, the number would have much exceeded 500,000. Four years later, a full vote was polled again, 88,000 larger than in 1876. The Republicans gave to President Garfield 66,000 more votes than they had given to President Hayes, while the Democrats gave to General Hancock over 12,000 more than they had given to Mr. Tilden. The discrepancy in increase was mainly due to the fact that the former Liberals who had been induced to trust Mr. Tilden's professions were unanimous and earnest in the support of General Garfield. If they numbered 20,000, the remaining increase in the Republican vote was about 46,000, and in all other votes about 42,000. Now there is no reason to suppose that the natural; increase of Republican votes has not feen greater than the increase of Democratic votes. It may be assumed that there are about 1,200,000 votes to be cast next year in this State, and, if the Republicans have only half of the increase since 1880, there ought to be over 605,000 of them who are anxious to have a nomination made upon which they can all concentrate.

Last year the slay-at-home voters, who had voted in 1880 but did not vote for Governor Cleveland or either of his opponents, numbered over 188,000. Hence the Democratz had a great majority, over which they are fond of boasting to-day as if it belonged to them. Yet Governor Cleveland, though he received more votes than Hancock or Tilden, did not come within 20,000 of the vote actually cast two years before for a Republican President At that time the Democrats were more completely united than they can expect to be again even in a Presidential election, and they had the direct aid of some Republicans, and yet they polled in all only 535,318 votes. It will take over 70,000 more to carry the State in 1884 against a united Republican party, and there is no reason to suppose that, out of 100,000 new voters since 1880, the Demo-

crats can gain 70,000. The Democrats are welcome to their hopes and their boasts. The only question which Republicans find it necessary to consider is whether they can nominate a candidate who can poll their full vote in this State. If they can, they will carry the State, whether it be this year or next year, against Democrats united or Democrats divided. If the Democrats please to disagree, so that the work of the Republicans shall be easier and the result more certain, very well. But they need not expect a majority in the State, against a full Republican vote, even if they concentrate upon one candidate every New-Yorker who has ever called himself a Democrat. A full and united Republican vote means a Democratic defeat, whether the Democrats vote for one man or for fifty.

THE DUTY OF REPUBLICANS TO-NIGHT.

It is gratifying to note the genuine progress that has been made in the direction of harmonizing and strengthening the Republican party in this city. A cordial determination has been shown by the Central Committee to carry out liberally and in good faith the suggestions of the Committee of Eighteen selected to prepare a plan of reorganization, and to give every Republican an opportunity to vote at the primaries. Where fault has been found with any features of the proposed plan, there has been a cheerful readiness to remove any just cause of complaint. The district as sociations have amended the constitution by which each is governed in such a way that no Republican who voted for Garfield and Arthur in 1880 will be excluded from the primary elections, and every Republican who will attend and have his vote recorded will have a voice hereafter in the party councils. Those who have previously held aloof from the regular district organizations and contented themselves with an attitude of criticism will be admitted to-night on precisely the same terms with those who have been members of the associations for years, and in addition to the regular inspectors of election supervisors representing the independent element in the party, have been invited to be present and to see that everything is done

have a practical veto on the returns if any fraud or unfairness is practiced. :

An article in our local columns shows that if there is any failure in this effort to conduct the primaries on a broad and liberal plan it will not be the fault of the officers or members of the Central Committee They are urgent in their invitation to Republicans generally, regardless of past differences, to unite in sending to the State Convention a delegation which shall represent the party as a whole. Satisfaction is expressed over the' prospect of success in that direction. If any disappointment results the responsibility must clearly rest upon the shoulders of those who, when the doors of the district associations are thrown open and they are urged to enter, fail to go in and take part in the important work of to-night. There is nothing to prevent the sending to the convention of as admirable a hst of delegates as the best judgment of the party may make up, except the negligenes and indifference of Republicans themselves. If Republicans who have been in the habit of condemning the machine, will not now take the trouble to attend the primaries and vote for delegates, it will put a strong argument in the hands of those who have heretofore opposed the opening of the primaries to the element which is not in sympathy with the present membership. Every Republican who voted for Garfield and Arthur can cast his vote at the election this evening, and he will be entitled to vote on any subsequent question of organization in the city. No one who desires to see a united, vigorous and powerful party in New-York can afford to be absent from the primaries.

THE DEMOCRATIC COMEDY.

What a roaring farce this whole business of Democratic politics is in this city! It is generally believed that the Roman augurs were able only by great effort to look each other seriously in the face. It is difficult to believe that our political augurs, the Democratic leaders, ever do look each other in the face without a thrust of the tongue in the cheek and some droll side gesture indicative of a mutual understanding with each other and a common contempt for the public. One day they are denouncing each other in unmeasured terms charging each other with all sorts of rascality; the next they are paying court to each other and arranging for harmonious and united action, or shaking dice in a division of the spoils of the City and State. How can we believe the lead ers of the County Democracy are sincere in their condemnation of Tammany methods, when immediately on the beels of their proclamation of relentless war against them they proceed to confer with Tammany upon a division of the offices; how trust Tammany's protestations of devotion to the party and a willingness to make any sacrince for harmony, when directly afterward it contemptuously refuses to obey the directions of the State Convention and State Committee concerning the holding of primaries, and goes right on electing by its own methods and in its own way a full set of delegates to the Convention? How can either expect to be trusted by the public when each charges the other with the grossest treachery in the last Presidential campaign, and each is willing notwithstanding to unite with the other in a struggle for the offices ?

There has been much talk in political circles luring the past few days about uniting all the city factions: agrering upon a single delegation to the State Convention, dismissing all causes of difference, and establishing harmony and peace. The desire of Tammany for this state of affairs is copiously expressed in six elaborate whereases and three resolves reported by a special committee a few evenings since, and adopted with enthusiasm. One of these whereases sets forth in the most complacent fashion, as if it were a proposition which would not be disputed, that the differences between our neighbors of the same political faith and ourselves are but nominal and trivial, unworthy of Democrats, "involving no question of principle, and noth "ing as to which all may not make liberal con-\* cessions for the common good without any secrifice of honor." This is the basis upon which Tammany has appointed a committee to confer with the representatives of the County Democracy with a view of agreeing upon a single delegation to Baffalo and establishing harmonious relations for the future. The County Democracy, let it be remembered, was organized for the sole purpose of exterminating Tammany Hall as a political force, and thereby making an end of its iniquitous methods Consider then the coolness and assurance-the impudence indeed-of Tammany Hall in sending over to this body organized to exterminate it a committee to confer upon terms of compromise and union, armed with a resolution which calmly describes the "differences" as pominal and trivial, unworthy of Democrats, "involving no question of principle." Says the thief to the detective, "Our differences are nominal and trivial, unworthy of old friends, in-"volving no question of principle; let us harmonize and divide the plunder."

Tammany Hall has not changed since December, 1880. Its methods are the same, its "one-man" power the same, its "Bossism" and its "Boss" the same. Whatever valid objections to any of them existed then exist now. In December, 1880, the leaders of the County Democracy declared uncompromising war upon all of them. To-day a committee from Tammany stands at their doors asking a conference upon the ground that the differences between the County Democracy and Tammany are "nominal and trivial"-do you think so, Mr. John Develin 1-that they are 'unworthy of Democrats"-is that your view, Mr. Edward Cooper?-that they "involve no question of principle"-1s that your opinion, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt ? Suppose such a committee had applied for a hearing upon such credentials the day after the "great popular uprising" in Cooper Institute in which the County Democracy had its origin. With what a howl of derision it would have been greeted. Nothing has happened since then but the lapse of time to make such action any less absurd. Was the Cooper Institute "uprising" a farce? Or is this performance a farce? Or is the Democratic party with its warring factions, with its shams and pretences, its inconsistencies and absurdities, a continuous comedy f

Good news from Colorado. The Republicans of that State are rapidly making up their minds that if there is to be a survival of the fittest they must fight the Democrats rather than themselves.

The time is fast coming when an actress who loses her jewelry will be afraid to mention the fact for fear of being suspected of an advertising dodge. This method of attracting attention was so common at one time that a careful computation showed the total alleged value of diamonds that had been stolen from actresses in this country in one year was greater than the total value of all the diamonds contained in it. The average man, who prides himself on "knowing things," would disdain to believe now that an actress could lose any diamonds, or that any actress ever had any diamonds, in spite of the well-known fondness of ladies of the profession for ornaments of that character. Nine out of ten been specially disastrous to shipping. This is north on their joint errand to save Lieutenant | honestly and above board. These supervisors of these scepties, when they read yesterday morn-

ing the account of the loss of a well-known actress in Philadelphia-the name is suppressed, lest we might cause her to be suspected of seeking an advertisement-probably smiled in a highly eagacious manner and murmured: "Good advertising scheme." And yet what could be more natural "Good advertising A great many actresses have diamonds. Theatrical people are notoriously lavish and careless. Here are all the circumstances inviting the pickpocket and the sneak thief to potential spoils beyond the dreams of avarice. Why should not the average of such losses be greater, therefore, among this class than among others? And yet we venture to predict that the periodical aunouncement that Miss Dash, the well-known actress, has been rebbed of her diamonds will continue to be received with a smile.

THE TRIBURE insists that Governor Cleveland "burned his dingers" by taking held of a poker heated for him by John Kelly. It couldn't have been very hot; we haven't heart of his dropping snything. Wasn't it the stoker who had his fingers burned i--[Eoston Heruid. Do you think John Kelly's fingers are burt f Or his fist, either? Did you ever see his jaw?

At Carlsbad, Bohemia, after a panic in a theatre it was found that the doors were securely locked and had to be forced open. In Paris it is customary, after the curtain rises, to close the doors of the par tition which separates the auditorium from the lob by in order to prevent the audience from being tuterrupted during the act by persons entering late We order these things better here than in France, Bohemia or England. Since Augustin Daly employed the heavy banging curiaius at the old Broadway Theatre all the theatres since constructed have adopted the sensible style, and many other have banished the light swinging doors which were formerly used. They ought to be done away with entirely everywhere.

Senator Jacobs is quoted as saying that he does ot "anticipate any trouble at Buffalo." We are afraid that the Senator has suffered his forlorn hopes shamefully to dictate to his fond anticipations.

Mr. O. B. Potter was one of the few men before the Aqueduct Commission on Wednesday who seemed to recognize that the New-York of twentylive years hence will dwarf that of to-day, and require a constant and unlimited supply of pure water. Yet he argued for the most strait-laced economy in the present expenditures, suggesting that the work necessary to be done twenty-five years from now "will be less to the city of that day than the present work is to the New-York of to-day." This rightly construed is an argument in favor of liberal present expenditures in the construction of an aqueduct capable of supplying the increased wants of the future city, for it happens that though this generation raises the money, the next has to pay the debt incurred for the work to

Two of the eight cowboys who survived the affray of Sunday night last in Colorado have fled. They are doubtless coming to New-York, as Slade and Mitchell have done, for safety from the author-

In view of the fact that the quarter-centenary of Martin Luther is just being celebrated, we beg leave to remind John Kelly that Luther once remarked: "Go to Worms? I would go though there were as many devils in my there are tiles on the housetops." That's the sort of spirit that succeeds either in Church or State. List! It is the voice of Kelly. He remarks to himself, "Go to the Buffalo Convention ! I would go though there were as many dev-regular Democrats in my way as there are appetites in the Democracy." [P. S. He'll be there, and he'll get

The opening of the public schools is the signal this year, as before, for denunciations of well-to-do people who send their children there. They are harged with keeping the children of poor parents out of schools because many of them are so crowded and the impression is given that they are "sponging" upon the public school system. This is absurd. The children of all classes in the community stand on the same level in the schools. The children of the rich, who pay a large proportion of the taxes, certainly have as much right to be there as the children of the poor, who do not pay so much. It has always been the pride of the public school system of this city that many parents who could afford to send their children to private schools sent them to the public schools because the standard of instruction was regarded as so high. It would seem to be a hardship, of course, if the children of the poor were denied instruction because of the presence in the schools of children who could afford to ge their education elsewhere; but it will probably be found upon investigation that the overcrowding consists, to some extent, at least, in the tendency to rowd into certain "crack" schools and to neglect

When last heard from General Frank Spinola was a Pochester sobbing upon the bosom of a sympathetic reporter because of his anguish at upon the Government consequent upon the 'fraud " of 1876. History has had no sadder sight since Caius Marius contemplated the ruins of

PERSONAL

Lord and Lady Rosebery dined, last evening. with E. R. Robinson at Delmonico's. They will go to Newport at 1 p. m. te-day, and will probably return on Tuesday.

Mr. John Guy Vassar has just added to his numerous benefactions to Vassar College by giving the institution the sum of \$25,000, the income of which shall be used for certain special purposes.

At the quarterly meeting of the Board of Man-

agers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Rev. George F. Flichtner, rector of St. Barnabas Church, Newark, N. J., was elected secretary of the Domestic Committee, the office held for sixteen years by the late well-known Dr. A. T. Twing. Mrs. Emma Keats Speed, of Louisville, Ky., who

has just died in Coburg, Canada, was a moce of the poet Keats. She married Colonel Phillip Speed, a well-known gentleman of Louisville, and leaves five daughters and three sons. One of her sons, Mr. John Gilmer Speed, was until recently Managing Editor of The World newspaper of this city.

The late Mr. Hugh J. Hastings died in the boson of the Roman Catholic Church. A few days ago he sent for the Rev. T. J. Ducey, of St. Leo's Church, in this city, and said to him: "Father Ducey, I wish to be reconciled to my God through my Church. I regret I have been so poor a Catholic, but I have regret I have eeen so poor a Catholic, but I have ever for an instant doubted the teachings of the Church." Father Ducey immediately took the proper steps, was with Mr. Hastings on last Monday, and was sent for on Monday when pneumonia developed, and was at Mr. Hastings's residence again on Wednesday, half an hour before his death.

The late Henri Conscience, the illustrious Fiemish novelist, left one child. Mme. Antheunis, whose husband is a well-known Flemish poet. His two sons, age twenty-six and twelve, died within a few days of each other in 1869, of typhoid fever, Conscience was so stricken by this terrible bereavement that he at once collected all his valuable papers, correspondence, unfinished manuscripts, papers, correspondence, ununisated manageripes, notes and souvenirs, and burned them. And for twelve years thereafter he did not touch his pen, while he never recovered his health and spirits. He was one of the few who have had monuments and statues erected in their honor during their lives, his status having been unveiled with imposing ceremonies in front of the Antwerp public library only

"I have known 'Private' Dalzell," writes a Pittsburg Dispatch correspondent, "for a good many years. We roomed together in Washington for several months .... He wrote poetry. Men who write poetry are a little 'off' .... It was a cold winter night, and the snow had fallen and had drifted into our window. We always kept the window raised, for we were both cranks on the subject of ventilation. I awoke in the middle of the night and found a vacant place beside me. I looked out for my room-mate. There he was in the middle of the floor, clad in his night-shirt, pencil in hand, writing poetry clad in his night-shirt, pencil in hand, writing poetry to the snow. The moon was streaming into the chamber and gliding the long voilow hair that fell about his shoulders and his wild eyes were ablaze with the poetry of the situation. He might easily have been taken for a madman, and I would probably have been justified if I had killed him on the spot. I had to stuff a sheet in my mouth to keep from killing myself with laughter and to prevent his knowledge of my observation. In the morning I had curiosity enough to look at the poetre and found it what he himself styled 'very good rot.'" GENERAL NOTES.

The longest private telephone wire in the world is said to be in Scotland. It extends fron Gia-The large altar of Zeus which is to be built for the new museum of Berlin will be 120 feet in length, 110 feet in width and 30 feet in height. It will be approached by 24 steps, and on top will be about 100 feet square.

The latest addition to the zoological collection of the Jardin d'Acelimatation of Paris is "an entire tribe of Kalmucks from the Caspian, constaint of this men, eight women, four children, eighteen camels, fifteen mares and ten sheep." The composition of the tribe is somewhat miscellaneous, but it is noticeable that it differs from many other tribes in containing no donkeys.

Down South a new and unique pastime bas been invented which is known as the meion contest. A large watermeion is picked out and placed in some shop window, with the announcement tout a prize, generally a watch and chain, will be given to the person who correctly guesses the number of seeds in it. At a recognite Tann. 4705 guesses were contest held in Knoxville, Tenn., 4,705 guesses were to

Within recent times companies for fishing up the wreeks off the Irish coast, for excracting oil from up the wreeks off the Irish coast, for extracting of from sunflowers, and for the importation of jackases from Spain have ignominiously failed in England. Another one of the same general character has just failed in Ireland. It was formed for the purpose of raising former o be devoted to digging in Tara Mount, Meath County, Ireland, for "the deeds given to the Prophet Jeremiah when he purchased Jerusalem." It is likely, therefore, that the deeds of Jeremian will repose in Tara Mount for

The Rev. Garvy Bradsted is the name of a Methodist preacher who is paster of a church in Egypt, N. J. Concerning him The Philadelphia Record publishes a strange story which would indicate that 109 much brooding upon prophecies has unsettled his mind. Three week's ago he awazed his congregation by the announcement that on Saturday, September S, he would die a natural death, and join his dead brother in heaven. He stated that the brother had been killed in battle daring the late war. Ten years ago he dreamed that he had met that brother in heaven, and was then informed that in just ten years he would meet him again, and would never return to earth again. The preacher then buts his congregation a final farewell, assuring them that at 10 o'clock on the following Saturday night be would join the saints in paradise. So impressed were many people with the selemnity of the preacher's manner that about 100 members of the church gathered at his residence some time before the fatal hour. Mr. Bradsted was sented in a room opening upon the street. The door was sented in a room opening upon the sirect. Fac door was open and the preacher could be seen by all who had gathered about. Evidently he was awaiting with confidence the approach of death. His hear rested upon his arms. As the hour approached the crowd began to get nervous, and a portion of it appeared to expect that the Angel of Death would appear in person and carry off their passor bodity. Ten o'clock, however, passed, but nothing happened, and the preaches still tives. He thinks he made a mistake in the day and hour.

RETURN OF HENRY E. ABBEY.

WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT THE OPERA SEASON. CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS-HIS COMPANY AND HIS PLANS.

Among the passengers on the steamship City of Rome, which arrived here yesterday afternoon was Henry E. Abbey, the manager of the Metropolitan Opera House. A number of friends of Mr. Abbey went down the bay at noon in the steamboat Blackbird and met the City of Rome at Quarantine. The Blackbird having hooted, screeched and whistled till it could do so no more, in recognition of Mr. Abbey's return home, was swung aloneside the great steamship, and Mr. Abbey was soon landed in the arms of the following friends: Dr. Charles Phelps, J. B. Schopel, Robert Dunlap, Andrew J. Dam, jr., George Chipman, Marcus Mayer, Myndert Starin, Maurice Grau, E. G. Gilmore and W. W. Tilletson. The hosts and the guest immediately descended to the commodious cabin of the Blackbird, where they drew the inspiring cork and masticated the enticing salad for two hours. Between the courses of the bill of fare

Mr. Abber talked with a Taibune reporter.

"Our veyage," said he, " was very pleasant. The City of Rome is a line ship—I've never seen a better one."

"Where have you been most of the time!"

"In London principally. I had some theatrical as well as operatic business to attend to; for instance, I was present at the opening of the Lyceum Theatre, and had also a great deal of business with Henry Irving to attend to. I saw Miss Anderson, of course, on the occa-sion of her first appearance, and upon my word I never saw any one so well received; it was simply an ovation. ception at first was principally by Americans and their English friends; but in the second act of the play she carried the whole house. I never saw such a suc-cess. I saw a great deal of Irving. He comes to New-York on the Britannic in October, and his company will fellow him in the City of Rome on October 10."

" Is there anything new in the matter of operat" "Of course, to perfect my plans for the presentation of opera here I went to Italy for a fortnight. I went to Milan and to Venice to complete arrangements, as nearly all the negotiations were made before I arrived there. In respect to the coming season I may say that all of my slugers have been engaged, and all of those whose names appeared in the prospectus will surely appear. Only artists wanted to basso, and his name is not in the prospectus. Signo

Kaschmann accompanied me on the City of Rome. He and Signor Stagno, the tonor, who sails in the Britannic, re the prominent ones among the new comers."
" Have you seen Madame Nilsson!" "Ch. yes, indeed. I saw her in London, and later in Paris. She was due in London the day I left there. She will sail on the Gallia on September 22, I think. She intended coming on the Aurania on September (

but the accident to the steamship prevented; then she secured passage on the Servia, and changed finally for the Galtia. She has been resting at the watering-places in France and Gormany all summer." " Has she been learning any new operasi";

"Yes, indeed. She's going to appear in ' La Giocenda one of Ponchiell's operas, which has been the [success of the season at Covent Garden. " Have you secured many new operast"

"Well, I've got the only two new operas that have been produced; they are 'La Gioconda' and 'Lakme.' The opera of 'Lakme,' by the way, is not mentioned in the prospectus, because my negotiations for it were not con-cluded when the prospectus was made out." "Who will take the title role in ' Lakme 'P'

"Madame Sembrich. And Madame Nilsson will sing Gioconda. Madame Sembrich sails September 27 on the Germanic. She sang two or three times at Covent Garden, but has been resting at the watering-places nest

Gioconda. Madame Sembrich sails September 27 on the Germanic. She sang two or three times at Covent Garden, but has been resting at the watering-place as Madame Nilsson feet time.

"Have you engaged any new artists since the prospectus was given out?"

"None except the miner artists. The entire company will number 300, and we shall travel with that number. "How is the company divided?"

"Well, the leading artists you have already. The hallet numbers tairty-two. They are all from Italy. Then the chorus numbers eighty. The majority of them are from Italy, some are from London, some from Spain, and some from New-york. The orenestra numbers account five, besides two conductors. Signer Vianesis fifed, and Signer Campanini, brother of the well-known tenor, is his alternate. Vianesi sails on the Normande September 22. He has engaged the entire orchestra, and he's the best conductor in the world. Then we've got a military band of twenty pieces. Both the orchestra and he's the best conductor in the world. Then we've got a military band of twenty pieces. Both the orchestra and the band were engaged in Venice. Signor Vianes assures me that we've got the finest cornetist in the world in this company. I ve never hearth him myself, but I've sea those who have. We were particularly fortunate in those who have. We were particularly fortunate in the securing these artists. You see, ever since the Ring Theatre fire in Vienna, they haven't allowed a regular theatre fire in Vienna, they haven't allowed a regular theatre fire in vienna, they haven't allowed a regular theatre fire in business that threw many people out of empioy ment, and among others the members of my orchestra and brass band. They hang on, however, for some time, in the hope that the theatres would be opened, but inding it useless to wait any longer, engaged themselved not be greated and shandors above all the other orchestra lenders. There's no other man any where who or in the hope that the theatres would be opened, but inding it useless to wait any longer, enga

"Not once, to my knowledge."
"Is Patti coming here this winter!"
"I give it up."
"Did you see her!"
"Not once."

"When will the first full-dress rehearsal at the New Opera House occur?"
About October 8. And the house will be opened on Opera House occur?"

About October 8. And the house will be ope the night of October 22, with Madame Nilson opera of Faust, without full. You may put that as certain.